

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1844.

Whole Number 94

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DEBATE IN CONGRESS.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JAN-
UARY 17,

100-44388-100

1870

Appointments when not retained

them, and others, and children, who are...
 Mr. Speaker, a person who has not...
 which it was at low water in the fall, can...
 form no adequate idea of the dangers of...
 in navigation. When a vessel appears...
 as though by some convulsion of Nature...
 an island, a mountain of sand, and a...
 forest had been dissolved together, and...
 their liquid mass of yellow lava was rushing...
 to the ocean over the crater of a sub...
 terranean fire. The fowler hunts no...
 game upon its bosom; the angler sports...
 no fly to tempt the few fish which are to...
 be found in its waters; and the bolder...
 swimmer seeks not to bathe in its treach...
 erous currents. In many places, owing...
 to the cross currents and under-tow, the...
 man who, by accident or design, plunges...
 into its waves, never rises to the surface...
 and will not until the waters shall give in...
 their dead. At low water, sawyers are...
 seen, which were not discoverable or dan...
 gerous during the high water, and bars...
 are visible in all directions, which in their...
 continual fluctuations expose snags be...
 fore unknown to the pilot; its banks in...
 many places cannot be scaled, owing to...
 their precipitancy and to the crumbling...
 nature of the materials of which they are...
 composed. If a traveller should pass...
 through the steamboat grave yard in low...
 water, as I have, he would perceive the...
 wrecks of steamboats lying as profusely...
 around as logs in our forests; and amidst...
 the breaks in the water, and the eddies...
 which are formed by sunken vessels, the...
 boat, though propelled as slowly as pos...
 sible to overcome the current, found as...
 much difficulty to thread its way among...
 the wrecked palaces rotting beneath the...
 waves, which were once the pride but are...
 now the dread of the fearless boatman...
 as a stranger has to pick his cautious path...
 in an old grave yard without rashly...
 treading upon the ashes of the dead.

The character of the Upper Mississippi...
 and of its principal tributaries, such as...
 the Illinois, Rock, Des Moines, and Iowa...
 rivers, is essentially different. Their wa...
 ters are never muddied and their chan...
 nels never change, and on either bank...
 the soil is as fertile and the landscape...
 as beautiful as any that ever gladdened...
 the eye of a farmer, or delighted the im...
 agination of the lover of Nature. The...
 obstacles to the navigation of the Upper...
 Mississippi consist chiefly of the rocks...
 which lie in the crooked channel of the...
 river at the Des Moines and Rock Island...
 rapids, which render the navigation ex...
 ceedingly dangerous in an ordinary...
 stage of water, and altogether prevent...
 the passage of steamers in extreme low...
 water. Although this is but a true state...
 ment of the dangers which now accom...
 pany the navigation of those streams...
 they are nearly all be easily removed by...
 improvements on the Lower and by proper...
 improvements on the Upper Mississippi...
 and they should be removed without delay...
 in justice to the West; for it should be...
 borne in mind by every member that the...
 Mississippi is as necessary and as useful...
 to the people of the west, for the purpose...
 of travel and transporting their property...
 as the ocean is to the inhabitants of the...
 Atlantic States. It is the main outlet for...
 the products of twice as large a scope of...
 country as lies east of the Alleghanies...
 and in usefulness and importance to the...
 commerce and intercourse of this nation...
 is scarcely to be rated second to the broad...
 ocean itself.

Some gentleman has objected to the...
 resolution under consideration because it...
 does not specify the amount which will...
 be required to keep the snag boats in op...
 eration, and he fears it will involve some...
 enormous appropriation. If that gentle...
 man had but examined the documents...
 laid upon his table, accompanying the...
 President's message, at page 212 he...
 would have discovered that the estimates...
 were already submitted by Colonel Long...
 giving the precise information he desires...
 I will read some of the items:

Employment of four snag boats nine months, at \$2,100 per month for each boat	\$77,760
Repairs and outfit of the same, &c.	6,000
Employment of two steam-machine nine months, at \$1,100 per month for each boat	19,800
Repairs, &c. of the same	3,000
Construction of two small steamboats or transports, of light draught, to serve as tow-boats, tenders, &c. in the service, at \$8,000 dollars each	16,000
Employment of same nine months, at \$800 per month	14,000
Then are stated estimates of surveys for the different rivers, and the following general items:	
Constructing dams, improving channels, and various other operations not now definable, say	\$5,220
Making the whole amount estimated at	\$223,000

It will be seen that the amount required to keep the snag boats in operation is but a trifling sum, when compared with the revenues of the Government or the vast interests at stake. Let me now call the attention of the House to the estimate of appropriations submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the ensuing year. They will be found to consist of the following items:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	\$3,685,067
Army proper	2,112,990
Fortification, ordnance, &c.	4,091,480
Indian department	1,068,318
Revenue	1,096,050
Naval establishment	8,894,007
Making a total of	\$21,950,944

By examining page 57 of the same document No. 6, under the head of "Harbors, rivers, roads, &c.," the particular appropriations which are estimated to be

required by the House of Representatives...
 stated at length. These improvements...
 are situated on the seaboard, the northern...
 lakes, and the western rivers, and I will...
 give some of the items:

For continuing the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Illinois	\$20,000
For harbor at Milwaukee, Wisconsin	25,000
For harbor at Buffalo, New York	80,000
For Delaware Break-water	100,000
For continuing improvement of the Hudson river, New York	50,600
For Cape Fear river, N. Carolina	40,000
For continuing improvements at the harbor of St. Louis, Mo.	20,000
For continuing the improvement of the navigation of the Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, and Arkansas rivers	443,500
For the Cumberland river in Ohio	160,000
For the Mississippi river in Louisiana	150,000
For the Illinois river	150,000

Making, with other improvements, the gross estimate of \$1,153,350. In the estimates there are some work omitted which I think should be specified, but this is not the time to urge them before this House.

We are again met with the objection that the estimates of appropriations are altogether too large and must be reduced. Well, sir, I will heartily join gentlemen in adopting the utmost economy which is consistent with the interests of the Government. I ask for no extravagant appropriations, and do not wish to see any wild reckless schemes of improvement adopted by Congress. If the House desire to cut down the estimates one-half it may be very well. But I wish to know where gentlemen are going to begin. Do they design to carry out the views said to be entertained by the Committee of Ways and Means to cut off all appropriations for harbors, rivers and roads? If so, we will never submit to it. Why, sir, some gentlemen will vote nations for the protection of our foreign commerce, but hesitate at granting thousands for the protection of internal commerce. They can swallow without difficulty a whole line of fortifications on salt water, and take down an entire fleet at a gulp, yet they strain and choke at the bare sight of a fresh water snag boat. It is strange how this approximation to salt water amplifies their legislative digestion.

The west pays an average of three millions of dollars annually into the public Treasury for public lands. The very money which is carried by emigrants to the west goes to enrich the coffers of the Government in payment for lands, and finds its way back again to the east, to be there expended for fortifications, light-houses, and the navy. Besides this continual drain, we pay our fair share of the revenue of the country, collected on the foreign goods which are consumed in the west. There are more than six millions of people concerned in the improvement of the western waters, and we think—yes we know—that we have a right to share some small portion of the benefits of the expenditures made by the Government. We are entitled to an equal share of the appropriations made by the Government; but though we ask less, we will not rest satisfied with nothing. All that we ask is, that if the estimates of appropriations are cut down by Congress, that the appropriations for the West be not reduced below the average allowed to other portions of the service. If the estimates are reduced one half, we will be content to take our half in the west; if they are not reduced so much, we must have our fair proportion. To demand less than this would be unworthy of the people we represent.

Some of the members interested in the improvement of the Lakes and the Hudson river object to this resolution because it is confined to asking appropriations for the western rivers, and they fear that if we succeed their improvements will be overlooked. I now tell these gentlemen that, so far as my vote is concerned, I am disposed to act on the most catholic principles. The State which I represent in part is connected in her interests with every section of this Union. The Mississippi, which washes its Western shore for five hundred miles, affords us a market, although a most uncertain one, for most of our surplus products. The Ohio, on our southern border, gives us a communication with the Middle States, and under it are transported most of the emigrants who come to our prairies and most of the goods which are needed for our supplies. We border upon the Northern lakes, upon which a large trade is already carried on from the port of Chicago; and when the Illinois and Michigan canal, which is being constructed over one of the carrying places mentioned in the ordinance, and upon which this State of Illinois has expended five millions of dollars, shall be completed, which I earnestly hope will be at no distant day, there will then be transported on the lakes one-half of the surplus products of Illinois. I can assure the gentleman from New York that I shall not stop to inquire into the mooted point as to the size of the Hudson river, nor whether it is situated in one State or runs through a dozen. Although I have never been upon its shores, I know that it is an important link of communication between the seaboard and the West, and there is not a week, in the business season of the year, when there is not transported upon it property belonging to and destined for Illinois. The improvement of the Hudson, and acting as connecting links between different sections of the Union, have ever been considered heretofore, and always should be considered hereafter, as great national highways, demanding the fostering protection of the General Government.

Mr. Speaker, whilst I make these statements, I must also be permitted to say that I do not wish to enter into a system of log-rolling to carry through this

measure. I have seen the evils of this system carried to the extreme, in the legislation of my own State, and we are now suffering too severely from its unfortunate results for me to be willing to see it adopted here. But, sir, as I am willing to do justice to all sections of the Union, when a proper opportunity is presented, I ask gentlemen from every quarter of the House to aid in the passage of this resolution, and thus give us some evidence that the western waters shall not continue to be what they have been—a reproach to the Government, and a burial place for the bodies and property of our citizens.

NOTICE.
 PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1844.

WHO SHALL BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT?

This is an inquiry which to some people is a matter of the most paramount importance, and requires our most serious, calm, and dispassionate reflection. Executive power when correctly wielded, is a great blessing to the people of this great commonwealth, and forms one of the firmest pillars of our confederation. It watches the interests of the whole community with a fatherly care; it wisely balances the other legislative powers, when overreached by party spirit, or sectional feeling; it watches with jealous care our interests and commerce with foreign nations, and gives tone and efficacy to legislative enactments. The President stands at the head of this United States, and is the mouth-piece of this vast republic. If he be a man of an enlightened mind, and a cautious soul—if he is a virtuous man, a statesman, a patriot, and a man of unflinching integrity; if he possess the same spirit that fired the souls of our venerable sires, who founded this great commonwealth, and wishes to promote the universal good of the whole republic, he may indeed be made a blessing to community. But if he prostrate his high and honorable calling, to base and unworthy purposes; if he makes use of the power which the people have placed in his hands for their interests, to gratify his ambition, for the purpose of self-aggrandizement, or pecuniary interest; if he meanly panders with demagogues, loses sight of the interests of the nation, and sacrifices the union on the altar of sectional interests or party views, he renders himself unworthy of the dignified trust reposed in him, debases the nation in the eyes of the civilized world, and produces misery and confusion at home. "When the wicked rule, the people mourn."

There is perhaps no body of people in the United States who are at the present time more interested about the issue of the Presidential contest, than are the Latter Day Saints. And our situation in regard to the two great political parties, is a most novel one. It is a fact well understood, that we have suffered great injustice from the State of Missouri, that we have petitioned to the authorities of that state for redress in vain; that we have also memorialized congress, under the late administration, and have obtained the heartless reply that "congress has no power to redress your grievances." After having taken all the legal, and constitutional steps that we can, we are still groaning under accumulated wrongs. I there so power any where to redress our grievances? Missouri lacks the disposition, and we both lack the disposition and power, and thus fifteen thousand inhabitants of these United States, can with impunity be dispossessed of their property, have their houses burned, their property confiscated, many of their numbers murdered, and the remainder driven from their homes, and left to wander as exiles in the boasted land of freedom and equal rights, and after appealing again and again, to the legally constituted authorities of our land for redress, we are easily told by our highest tribunals, "we can do nothing for you." We have paid hundreds of thousands of dollars into the coffers of congress for their lands, and they stand virtually pledged to defend us in our rights, but they have not done it. If a man steals a dollar from his neighbor, or steals a horse or a hog, he can obtain redress; but we have been robbed by wholesale, the most daring murders have been committed, and we are easily told that we can obtain no redress. If a steam boat is set on fire, on our coast by foreigners, even when she is engaged in aiding and abetting the enemies of that power, it becomes a matter of national interference, and legislation; or if a foreigner, as in the case of McLeod, is taken on our land and tried for supposed crimes committed by him against our citizens, his nation interferes, and it becomes a matter of negotiation and legislation; but our authorities can calmly look on and see the citizens of a county butchered with impunity—they can see two counties dispossessed of their inhabitants, their houses burned and their property confiscated, and when the cries of fifteen thousand men, women and children salute their ears, they deliberately tell us we can obtain no redress. Hear it therefore ye mobsters: proclaim it to all the soundrels in the Union! let a standard be erected around which shall rally all the renegades of the land; assemble yourselves, and rob at pleasure; murder till you are satiated with blood, drive men women and children from their homes, there is no law to protect them, and congress has no power to redress their grievances, and the great father of the Union (the President) has not got an ear to listen to their complaints.

What shall we do under these state of things? In the event of either of the prominent candidates, Van Buren or Clay, obtaining the Presidential chair, we should not be placed in any better situation. In speaking of Mr. Clay, his

politics are diametrically opposed to ours; he is devoted strongly to the old school of Federalism, and his matter of course, would not only ruin our cause, but would also be a concession to him. And we have yet stronger objections to Mr. Van Buren, on other grounds. He has been the old song of congress—"congress has no power to redress your grievances." But did the matter rest here it would not be so bad. He was in the Presidential chair at the time of our former difficulties. We appealed to him on that occasion, but we appealed in vain, and his sentiments are yet unchanged. But all these things are tolerable in comparison to what we have yet to state. We have been informed from a respectable source, that there is an understanding between Mr. Benton, of Missouri, and Mr. Van Buren, and a conditional compact entered into, that if Mr. Benton will use his influence to get Mr. Van Buren elected, that Van Buren when elected, shall use his executive influence to wipe away the stain from Missouri, by a further persecution of the Mormons, and wreaking out vengeance on their heads, either by extermination, or by some other summary process. We could scarcely credit the statement, and we hope yet for the sake of humanity, that the suggestion is false; but we have too good reason to believe that we are correctly informed.

If then this is the case we can conscientiously vote for a man of this description, and put the weapons into his hands to cut our throat with? We cannot; and however much we might wish to sustain the democratic nomination we cannot—we will not vote for Van Buren. Our interests, our property, our lives and the lives of our families are too dear to us to be sacrificed at the shrine of party-spirit, and to gratify party feelings. We have been sold once in the State of Missouri, and our liberties bartered away by political demagogues through executive influence by Benton and Van Buren.

Under these circumstances the question again arises, who shall we support? GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH. A man of sterling worth and integrity and of enlarged views; a man who has raised himself from the humblest walks in life to stand at the head of a large, intelligent, respectable, and increasing society, that has spread not only in this land, but in distant nations; a man whose talents and genius, are of an exalted nature, and whose experience has rendered him every way adequate to the arduous duty. Honorable, fearless, and energetic; he would administer justice with an impartial hand, and magnify, and dignify the office of chief magistrate of this land; and we feel assured that there is not a man in the United States more competent for the task.

One great reason that we have for pursuing our present course is, that at every election we have been made a political target for the filthy demagogues in the country to shoot their loathsome arrows at. And every story has been put into requisition to blast our fame, from the old fabrication of "walk on the water" down to the "murder of ex-Governor Boggs." The journals have teemed with this filthy trash, and even men who ought to have more respect for themselves; men contending for the gubernatorial chair; have made use of terms so degrading, so mean, so humiliating, that a billingsgate fisherman would have considered himself disgraced with. We refuse any longer to be thus bedaubed for either party; we tell all such to let their filth flow in its own legitimate channel, for we are sick of the loathsome smell.

Gentlemen, we are not going either to "murder ex-Governor Boggs," nor a Mormon in this state for not giving us his money; nor are we going to "walk on the water;" nor "drown a woman;" nor "defraud the poor of their property;" nor send "destroying angels after Gen. Bennett to kill him;" nor "marry spiritual wives;" nor commit any other outrageous act this election to help any party with, you must get some other persons to perform these kind offices for you for the future—we withdraw.

Under existing circumstances we have no other alternative, and if we can accomplish our object well, if not we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that we have acted conscientiously and have used our best judgment; and if we have to throw away our votes, we had better do so upon a worthy, rather than upon an unworthy individual, who might make use of the weapon we put in his hand to destroy us with.

Whatever may be the opinions of men in general, in regard to Mr. Smith, we know that he need only to be known, to be admired; and that it is the principles of honor, integrity, patriotism, and philanthropy, that has elevated him in the minds of his friends, and the same principles if seen and known would beget the esteem and confidence of all the patriotic and virtuous throughout the union.

Whatever therefore be the opinions of other men our course is marked out, and our motto from henceforth will be GENERAL JOSEPH SMITH.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Friday evening last a public meeting was held in the room over Joseph Smith's store, at which a public address, of General Joseph Smith, to the citizens of the United States was read by Judge Phelps. The address is certainly an able document, big with meaning and interest, clearly pointing out the way for the temporal salvation of this union, shewing what would be our best policy, pointing out the rocks and quicksands where our political bark is in danger of being wrecked, and the way to escape it and evincing a knowledge and foresight of our political economy, worthy of the writer.

Appropriate remarks were made by several gentlemen after the reading of the address.

FROM THE (NEW) WEEKLY DESPATCH.

THE REVIVAL OF THE INQUISITION AND OF PERSECUTION.

Ma. Editors:—In your paper of last week you inserted exclusively an article of much importance; it was an extract from the *Malla Times*, a copy of which had been sent you by a correspondent from the Mediterranean. It is little to the honor of the London press that this important article has not been copied in its columns. It alludes to the revived persecution of the Jews in Ancona. If persecution be allowed to commence it will soon make rapid strides, and we shall have all the horrors of the good old times revived among us. Persecu-

tion can never be confined within its limits—let it exist at all, and it is boundless. With respect to the Court of Inquisition, it was the glory of the immortal Napoleon that, wherever he went, he destroyed it; and to the shame and disgrace of the Duke of Wellington, it is recorded, that wherever he was successful he restored, that wherever he was restored, this detestable Court of Priests. When the illustrious Emperor possessed Spain and Portugal, the Courts of Inquisition in both countries, were annihilated. When the Duke of Wellington drove the French out of those countries, the Inquisition revived in all its horrors. It may be truly said, that the march of Napoleon was that of liberty, whilst the progress of the Duke of Wellington was always that of absolute tyranny.

The revival of the Inquisition at Ancona is a fearful feature of the times. This hateful Court of Priests has its sittings and proceedings in secret; there is no appeal from its horrible decisions, and the chief judge has a power known to no other court in the world. Its president can aggravate a sentence to any amount. In all other courts throughout Europe the Sovereign has the prerogative of mitigating, but certainly not of increasing, a penal sentence; but in this terrible court of the priests the Inquisitor has the power of augmenting the punishment to any extent he pleases. This, of course, renders a trial, at best, a mere mockery. The sentence of the Court generally consists in torture, and the Grand Inquisitor, my increase this torture to the utmost extent of his disposition.

The Inquisition is re-established at Ancona, and its first proceeding is against the Jews. Ancona is the third city in the Pope's dominions. It contains about 20,000 inhabitants—an immense number for a city of the dominions of this wretched sovereign, called the Pope. A great portion of the population are Jews, Greeks and Mahomedans. It has a cathedral and churches innumerable. Its manufactures are in the hands of the Jews, to whom the town owes all its prosperity. Now comes out a proclamation against these Jews, the sole object of which is to plunder them by extorting bribes for getting rid of this proclamation. In most parts of Europe liberality towards the Jews, for half a century at least, has been a prominent feature of the age. The French emancipated them as we did the Irish Catholics. In England, our Queen, very much to her honor, has conferred titles upon the Jews. We have had, we are glad to say, Jews as High Sheriffs of counties, and even of London itself; but the spirit of persecution must, like a pestilence, break out somewhere, and in the Pope's dominions it is now directed against the Jews of Ancona. The real motives of the priests, of course, consists in a knowledge that the Jews are worth plunder. By this edict of the Pope's Inquisition, a Jew is prohibited from marrying with a Christian; a Jew is not allowed to eat with a Christian, or to visit a Christian family. He is not permitted to employ Christian men or women, day or night. We fancy that this will prove sadly detrimental to the Christians, for the Jews are the great capitalists—the money men—and employ half the town, and this part of the edict will throw the Catholic population of Ancona out of employment. It is really dreadful to know that such a hateful spirit of persecution can exist in any part of Christendom. The Jews are confined to a district of the town, and they are prohibited from employing Christian nurses, or Christian domestic servants, under the pain of fines and penalties, according to the Pontifical constitution. As we placed the Pope on his trumphy throne at an immense expense, we see not why we should not exercise a discretion in checking such enormities. Why should English gold have been spent, and English blood have been spilled, to establish such a system of Polish tyranny? One section of the edict amounts to the ludicrous. It enacts that all Jews possessed of property must alienate that property by bona-fide contracts, and within the space of three months, or otherwise the whole property will be forfeited to the Sacred Court of Inquisition. Is not this enough to make the English people alive to religious persecution? The principle fully exists in this country, although it is not carried to quite as great an extent. The Jews are prohibited from eating with Christians, or sleeping out of their quarters, and from permitting Christians to sleep within them. Another clause of the edict prohibits the Jews from visiting Christians without a license, but the license being paid for, the Jews may visit where they please. Then, these Israelites are prohibited from trafficking in sacred things, or in trading in books of any sort whatever. These chosen people are forbidden to read any thing. This, I suppose, is a step in the progress of education—in the march of intellect. I will give the English public an idea of the horrible nature of this Catholic edict of the Inquisition—"XI. That the Jews in carrying their dead to the grave, must not use any religious rite, or public pomp, and especially must abstain from saying prayers, or displaying torches, or other lights in the streets, and out of the Jewish quarter, under the pain of 100 scudos, the loss of the wax lights, and other things, to which the nearest relation shall be subjected." Such are the proceedings of what is called, "The Sacred Inquisition of Ancona."

The priests, of course, have the power of granting licenses to the Jews for breaking all the orders of this edict of the Sacred Inquisition, and as the Jews are the only active, wealthy, and useful portion of Ancona, of course the priests make a good revenue of their licenses. Such a case as this ought to open the eyes of the English public as to the spirit of priestcraft, which is rampant in this country as it is in Ancona, only it assumes a very different name.

PUBLICOLA.

VOLCANO IN GEORGIA.

The editor of the Athens (Ga.) Banner has been informed by a gentleman from whom he places the most implicit confidence, that there is a mountain in Rabun county, in that state, which is now throwing out immense quantities of very black, dense smoke, and manifests the appearance of being volcanic. It is said that the smoke issues through fissures in the rock,

and that there is a continued rumbling sound constantly heard in the bowels of the mountain, resembling that of low, distant thunder.

THE STATE TRIALS.

Six:—The state prosecutions in Ireland are causing so much general excitement as to the probable termination that I beg of you to notice the following circumstances which would, I think, rather surprise those who are looking for the end of the trials.

On 21st that O'Connell was being forward three millions of witnesses. Now, supposing this, we would allow the Court of Queen's Bench to sit six days in the week, and fifty-two weeks in the year, it would take upwards of thirty-six years to examine them, at the rate of one hundred witnesses per day. We will not deal in such large numbers, but at once deduct one million of witnesses, and even then it would take thirty-six years upwards to examine them. We will go further still, and deduct another million, and even then the poor lawyers would be "tagged out," for they would only have a thirty-two years' job of it. Now, supposing the great agitator, instead of giving the poor lawyers a ninety or a hundred years' job, would think of mitigating it to ten years' trial, the poor fellows, in this case would have to examine about three hundred and twelve thousand witnesses, and so on.

Now, if O'Connell is at liberty to bring forward as many witnesses as he pleases, and with plenty of the "implement of war" to carry on the trial, there is no doubt that he will defeat and tire out the whole of her majesty's great counsellors.

If Mr. Attorney-General Smith never had a long job before, I think he will sicken before he gets half through the present case; and I think the sooner the indictments are "quashed" the better. The briefs and all these kind of documents would be regularly polished before the trials were finished.—*Liverpool Standard.*

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant, T. C.

THE OJIBBEWAY INDIANS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Thursday morning a party of Ojibbeway North American Indians, viz. three females and four males, came to the castle, conducted by Mr. Catlin, the celebrated traveller, and were presented to her majesty, and her Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent; the gentlemen and ladies of the court being also present. After which the chief made a speech in his own native language, (which was translated by Mr. Catlin, who acted as interpreter), describing the loyalty of his tribe, and the gratification they experienced at seeing the Queen of England. Afterwards they danced several of their national dances to their own music, which consisted of a sort of tambour and bells, to the great amusement of her majesty. They were all dressed in their national costumes, which was exceedingly grotesque. Previously to leaving the castle they were regaled with the old English fare, roast beef and plum pudding, to which both ladies and gentlemen did ample justice, handling the knife and fork with admirable dexterity. They then lighted their pipes and departed for town, evidently much delighted with their reception at the castle.—*Globe.*

Cooking a Husband.—Many of our married lady readers are not aware how a good husband ought to be cooked so as to make a good dish of him. We have lately seen a recipe in an English paper, contributed by one "Mary," which points out the *modus operandi* of preparing and cooking a husband. Mary states that many good husbands are spoiled in cooking. "Some women go about it as if their lords were bladders, and 'blow them up.' Others keep them constantly in hot water, while others freeze them by conjugal coldness. Some smother them in the hottest beds of contention and variance, and keep them in pickle all their lives. These women always screw them up in rauce.—Now it cannot be supposed that husbands will be tender and good, managed in this way, but they are, on the contrary, quite delicious when preserved. Mary points out the manner thus:—"Get a jar, called a jar of cheerfulness (which, by the by, all good wives have at hand). Being placed in it, set him near the fire of conjugal love, let the fire be pretty hot, and the heat constant and regular. Cover him over with any quantity of affection, kindness and subjection. Keep plenty of those things by you, and be very attentive to supply the place of any that may waste by evaporation, or any other cause. Garnish with modest, becoming familiarity, and innocent pleasantry, and if you add kisses or other confectionaries, accompanying them with a sufficient secrecy; and it would not be amiss to add a little prudence and moderation.—[Cheerish Republican.

A New Prophet and King.—The Buffalo Commercial speaks of a new prophet who has arisen in that city. He is an Ethiopian who predicts the entire destruction of the whites on or before the 10th of April, 1844, and the restoration of the colored race to supreme power. He is to be King and his wife Queen under the new order of things. His palace is to be in Richmond, Va., and John Tyler and the Capitol are both to be overwhelmed. He says the Savior made him this revelation six years ago—that Miller has but a very imperfect comprehension of the prophecies, and that the Abolitionists are entirely ignorant of the manner in which the slaves' bonds are to be broken. He starts for Richmond next month, to await the great issue!

Belvoir Castle.—The following statement will give some idea of the extent of the magnificent hospitality which on ordinary occasions prevails at the princely establishment of the Duke of Rutland:—"During 16 weeks in 1840, there dined at his grace's table 1,907 persons, in the steward's room, 2,421; in the servant's

hall, nursery and kitchen department, including counters and doors, 11,313 persons. Of leaves of bread there were consumed 3,333, and of meat 22,063lb, exclusive of game. —*Manchester Guardian.*

King, Louis Philippe is expected in England in two months, and the Queen of England is expected at Berlin and at Paris in the course of next spring.

The White Quakers.—A deputation from this body has just visited London. They have been extensively engaged in placarding the walls and boards at the west end of the town during the last week with some of their fanatical effusions, denouncing vengeance on all but the favored few. Their appearance in their white garb excites much curiosity. —*Weekly London newspaper.*

Female Clerks.—As male clerks or accountants, young girls are beginning to be preferred to young men in public establishments in France, where no goods are sold nor orders given or received. I could mention one of the leading banking establishments in Paris, in which two daughters, one aged eighteen and the other twenty, of one of the principal partners, are daily to be seen at the desk from the beginning to the close of business hours. What would a banker's daughter in London think, were she to be compelled daily to sit from ten till five in the banking house, with the day-book or ledger before her? She would just as soon submit to be placed in the pillory. And in many more establishments, where there is nothing but writing to do, young women will soon be taken in at fixed salaries in the room of young men. Experience proves them to be more steady, more careful, more assiduous in their application to the duties which devolve upon them than young persons of our sex. Of late, indeed, a considerable number of young women have been employed in several government offices as regular clerical clerks. —*Paris and its People.*

Horrid treachery—Poisoning Indians.—The following is an extract from the speech lately delivered by President Houston of Texas:

"I ask you to go back with me to '38. Our intercourse with the Indians was characterized by a flagrant violation of justice in our part. They came in among us peaceable and tranquil."

When they went home, traders went with them, packing poison, with a view to kill off all these who sat down to the first table for they do not treat their ladies with quite so much respect as we; they are envious, and always eat first. What was the result? Three hundred and fifty Comanches were poisoned and died!—Many were poisoned, but some recovered.

The survivors burned the men who had thus treacherously sacrificed so many of their people.

This was proclaimed as a foul massacre of the whites, on the part of the Indians; but it was only murdering traders who, in fact had murdered them.

An Elephant no Terrorist.—On Friday last, the juvenile portion of the inhabitants of Whitby were thrown into unbecoming excitement by an announcement of the bellman, viz. That a number of caravans containing wild beasts were on their road from Scarborough, and that among the rest was an immense elephant, which would positively draw its own caravan through the streets. After some three or four hours' impatient waiting, the sight seeing multitude had their utmost wishes realized; for Jimmoona came drawing his abode behind him, with as much ease as if it had been a common wheelbarrow. He was quartered upon mine host of the White Horse and Griffin, in Church-street, and made himself as much at home as could be expected upon such a limited acquaintance, and it was no small feat that his master had to pay for his night's entertainment. It appears Jimmoona liked a private apartment, and was in consequence shown into mine host's brewery which had been prepared for his special accommodation. Some time during the night, being seized with an uncommon draught, and suspecting from the nature of his quarters that good cheer must be at hand, the animal made search, and putting his foot through the head of a thirty gallon cask of porter, and finding it to his taste, speedily drank the contents. He next emptied a bin of beans, and when found next morning was making some further experiments upon a second cask of stout. Great was the keeper's astonishment at the sight of his ward, and greater still at the extent of mischief he had perpetrated; and had he been in a fit condition to receive correction, would doubtless have got it on the spot. —*Manchester Guardian.*

A child was born in New York, on the 18th inst, destitute of ears, nose and eyes. Its mouth was in the middle of the face. It lived about three hours. An inquest was held on the body and it was given up to the medical faculty.

A smart young student of anatomy remarked, in the hearing of his sister, that the reason there are so many old maids in the world, is all owing to their tight lacing—which so hardened their hearts as to make them impenetrable to the shafts of Cupid. And the reason there are so many old bachelors, retorted the sister, is because of their tight strapping; they cannot get on their knees to declare their passion. —*Dime.*

A pleasing incident occurred lately in

the Georgia Legislature. A new county had been laid off; and several names were proposed for it, among them that of Harrison; when Mr. Iverson arose and remarked, that he hoped all the others would be at once withdrawn—that Gen. Harrison was now no more—that though politically opposed to him, he had always regarded him as a good man, and revered his memory. Thereupon, the other names proposed were withdrawn and Harrison adopted.

Greatness.—A great mind retracts an error as soon as it is discovered. To persist in wrong, is absolute folly. Can it be degrading to acknowledge that we have discovered the truth?

Rather Curious.—A lady writes to a friend in Dumfries that a draft sent by her brother in India came safely to hand through the Post-Office, after having been at the bottom of the sea in the Mennon, and although the seal was so completely wasted along with the paper adjoining, that the letter in fact, was quite open.

FIVE HUNDRED SLAVES SHOT!

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.—The Brig Alabama, arrived at New Orleans, bringing dates to the 23d ult., which fully confirm the news relative to the lowering of export duties on coffee, molasses, and sugar. The news that the Queen of Spain was declared of age by the Cortes was officially received in Havana, on the 21st Dec., and celebrated with due ceremony. The Captain General and the other officers attended church, where a Te Deum was chanted for the occasion.

The U. S. vessels Palomoto and Vincennes are still at Havana, and the report was current in the city that the English fleet from the North American station, were expected daily to rendezvous there. It gave no uneasiness, as their destination was presumed to be the Mexican coast.

The New Orleans Tropic contains an extract from a private letter received in that city, which contains an account of an insurrection among the negroes, in which 500 of them were slain. The following is the extract—though it may be proper to remark that it was not generally credited in New Orleans.

"Things here are getting worse and worse every day, it strikes me a change must come very soon. The negroes in the country give a great deal of trouble. They rose a day or two ago, upon the estates of the Aldama's and the Alphonsos. It appears there was an extensive conspiracy, in which the best slaves were engaged. Nearly five hundred negroes, in arms, were killed, and a large number of prisoners were taken. The Americans residing at Mantanzas have asked for an American man-of-war, to be in that port, in case they are compelled to flee the island."

Wonderful Event.—The anniversary of the treaty of Veran, was celebrated at Brandenburg, Germany, by a concert of seventy-two convalesced Philharmonic Societies, eleven thousand strong. This chorus sang Mendelssohn's song of the Huntsman accompanied by 600 horns!

STATE OF IOWA.—A memorial has been introduced into the Legislature of the Territory of Iowa, asking the Congress an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars, to defray the charges of organizing a State Government, and designating the following for the boundaries of the state. It is to commence at the Mississippi river, opposite the middle of the main channel of the Des Moines; up the Mississippi to the St. Peters; along the St. Peters to the mouth of the Blue Earth river; up the Blue Earth, to its most westerly course; thence on a direct line to the source of Cactus river, an east branch of the Calumet or Sioux river; down the Cactus to the Missouri; down the Missouri to the line to be established between Iowa and Missouri; by said line east to the river Des Moines; thence by the channel to the Des Moines; to the Mississippi at the place of beginning. —*Mo. Rep.*

The Cincinnati Atlas says:—"We learn from the Collector of this Port, that twenty-one steamboats have been completed at Cincinnati, and have taken out their papers since the 1st of October; and five more will be finished in the course of the present month, which is at the rate of more than one a week, at an average cost of twenty thousand dollars each; the building of these boats has thus caused the distribution of half a million of dollars among our very meritorious Mechanics; and amongst our Hardware Cabinet Crockery, and Carpet dealers, Boat stores, &c. There is also the usual number of boats on the stocks at this season, one of which will be the largest ever built on the river."

Pennsylvania State Debt.—According to the Philadelphia North American, upwards of three thousand dollars have been raised for the purpose of "effecting a law, at the ensuing session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to legalize lotteries, the proposed object being to enable the State to liquidate its debts."

Eruption of Mount Etna.—By the Neapolitan steamer, Francesco, from Malta Nov. 28, brings an account of the breaking forth of Mount Etna. The mountain had been for some days heavily plumed with dense clouds; some rumblings were heard at times, resembling distant thunder, and many persons, especially on the west side, near Bronte, imagined they felt at intervals slight shocks of earthquake. On Saturday, about midnight, several violent explosions were heard, and fire was soon seen to

ascend from over the mouth of the old crater, the stream of lava gradually increased in extent, and took a course towards the town of Bronte, luckily a few hillocks to its left served to turn its direction, which then flowed on towards the post road to Palermo. On Monday, this stream of liquid fire had attained the destructive breadth of upwards of two miles; it still flowed on, destroying every thing in its path. The road to Palermo, is closed up, filled with burning lava. The sight is awful, grand, beautiful, yet terrific beyond description. It bids fair to be the most magnificent eruption of the last century. As yet its damages have been confined to a few houses and vineyards.

Frontier Settling in America.—Take the following case as an illustration of the process that is continually going on on the frontier. A man removes to the west; he purchases a piece of ground, builds a house, and devotes himself to the clearing and tillage of his forest acres.

Erre long, he has rescued a farm from the forest, and has reared a family upon it. He then divides his land among his sons, if there be enough for a farm to each of them; if not, each receives money enough to buy one, as he comes of age.

Some may settle on lands bestowed on them by their father; others preferring a change, may dispose of their portion, and proceed, most commonly unmarried, to "the frontier country," as it is called, that is, to those parts of the west, where the public lands are not yet sold. There he chooses out as much as he can pay for, receiving a title grant from the district land office, and proceeds to make for himself a home. This is likely to be in the spring. Having selected a spot for his dwelling, generally near some spring or where water may be had by digging a well, he goes round, and makes the acquaintance of his neighbors, residing within the distance, it may be, of several miles. A day is fixed for building his house, upon which those neighbors come, and render him such efficient help, that in a single day, he will find a log house constructed, and perhaps covered with clapboards, and having apertures cut out for the doors, windows, and chimney. He makes his floor at once of rough boards riven from the abundant timber of the surrounding forest, constructs his doors, and erects a chimney. Occupying himself, while interrupted in out-door work by rainy weather, in completing his house, he finds it in a few weeks tolerably comfortable; and, during fair weather, he clears the underwood from some ten or fifteen acres, kills the large trees by nothing them round so as to arrest the rise of the sap, and sows the ground with Indian corn, or maize, as it is called in Europe. He can easily make, buy, or hire a plough, a harrow, and a hoe or two. If he find time, he surrounds his field with a fence of stakes. At length, after prolonging his stay until his crop is beyond the risk of serious injury from squirrels and birds, or from the growth of weeds, he shuts up his house, commits it to the care of some neighbor, living perhaps one or two miles off, and returns to his paternal home, which may be from fifty to three hundred miles distant from his new settlement. There he stays until the month of September, then marries, and with his young wife, a wagon and a pair of horses to carry their effects, a few cattle or sheep, or none, according to circumstances, sets out to settle for life in the wilderness. On arriving at his farm, he sows wheat or rye, among his standing Indian corn, then gathers in this last, and prepares for the winter. His wife shares all the incidents to this humble beginning. Accustomed to every kind of household work, she strives by the diligence of her fingers to avoid the necessity of going to the merchant who has opened his store at some village among the trees, perhaps some miles off, and there laying out the little money they may have left. With economy and health they gradually become prosperous.

The primitive log house gives place to a far better mansion, constructed of hewn logs, or of boards, or of brick, or stone. Extensive and well-fenced fields spread around, simple barns stored with grain, stalls filled with horses and cattle, flocks of sheep, and herds of hogs, all attest the increasing wealth of the owners. Their children grow up, perhaps to pursue the same course, or at their inclinations may lead to choose some other occupation, or to enter one of the learned professions.

—*Rev. R. Baird's, Religion, in the U. S.*

An ordinance entitled an ordinance to repeal certain ordinances therein mentioned.

Whereas an ordinance entitled 'an ordinance for the extra case of Joseph Smith and others' passed Dec. 8th 1843, and whereas the ordinance entitled 'an ordinance to prevent unlawful search and seizure of person and property by foreign process in the city of Nauvoo, passed Dec. 21, 1843,' have had their desired effect in preserving the peace, happiness, persons and property of the citizens of Nauvoo according to their intent and meaning, Therefore

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that the aforesaid ordinances are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further ordained that nothing in the first section of this ordinance shall be so construed as to give license or liberty to any foreign officer or other person or persons to illegally disturb the peace, happiness or quiet of any citizen of said city, any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding, under a penalty of not less than five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars imprisonment six months in the city prison.

Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

AN ORDINANCE TO REPEAL AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CARRIAGE.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that an ordinance regulating the carriage passed March 4th, 1843, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Passed Feb. 12, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

DOINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—Adjourned session, Monday, Feb. 12, 1844.

A petition of Thomas Moss for damages done to his cellar by change of the location of Water Street, along Block 151, was read and referred to the committee on claims.

Alderman Wells objected to any action on the bill, the Mayor concurred with Alderman Wells, and said that Laws Mill stood where the road was originally located, and should have been made, and it was altered to accommodate the Laws, and they agreed to satisfy all who were injured by the alteration, and they must do it.

The order of commitment was reconsidered, and the petition laid on the table.

The select committee (to whom had previously been referred the blank bond of Davison Hibbard, to the agent of the city of Nauvoo, for lot 3 in block 4 of Hibbard's Addition, for the use of the city of Nauvoo for the erection of public buildings) reported that though the lot was desirable for the city to erect public buildings upon, yet they did not judge it wisdom to accept the lot on the conditions mentioned in said blank bond, as the city may not think it best to erect a hall more than 38 or 39 feet square, or might prefer some other form; report accepted; bond ordered to be laid upon the table.

A semi-annual report of the attendance of the City Council was read and accepted; and the annual report of the disbursements of the Council was read and accepted. Counselor Orson Pratt motioned that George P. Stiles Esq., occupy his place as councilor during his absence. Motion carried.

WILLARD RICHARDS, Recorder.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1844, of said county, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder, at the late residence of Edward White, deceased, in said county, on Saturday the 23d day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south west quarter of section eleven, seven north, eight west; north east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; fifty acres, part of west half, south east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; east half, south west quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; east half, north east quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; lots one and two and three of section sixteen, seven north, eight west; also one undivided third part of Perry & privilege, including lands &c. between Appanooce and Fort Madison; and the following town lots in the town of Appanooce in Hancock county, to wit: lot ten, block 6; lots ten and four, block seven; lots four, six and seven, block eight; lots three, four, five, six, eight and nine, block nine; lots one, two, three and four, block ten; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, block twelve; lots one, two, three, four, five, six and seven, block thirteen; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, block twenty four; lots one, two, three, four and five, block twenty five; being real estate of which Edward White, late of said county died seized, and which said real estate was by order of said court directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale, six months credit, bond with approved security will be required.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, Administrator.

NANCY WHITE, Administrator.

Apponooce, Jan. 28, 1844. no41-6w.

LOST on the hill near the Temple 6 or 8 weeks ago a black silk veil with small figures and a heavy border; whoever found it will, by leaving it with the Temple Committee, confer a favor on PHEBE GRAVES.

Feb 7, 1844-41it

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

From the St. Louis Price Current.

CONSUMED WEEKLY.

From 10

Per lb.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
 All persons having claims against the estate of Epiphany D. White, deceased of Hancock County Ill., deceased, are hereby notified, to present the same before the Probate Court and County Clerk, on the first Monday in March next, for adjustment, and payment. And all those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
 GRASUS D. WHITE, Administrator.
 Dec. 18, 1843. no34-1f.

WANTED.
 TWO Yoke of good Working Cattle, of which city property will be paid in a good situation. Apply at this office. TO LET.
 \$100 or \$150 worth of hauling, for which city property will be paid. Apply at this office.
 Woodland near the big mound will be paid, if preferred, for the above.
 Jan. 17, 1844. no38-1f.

NOTICE.
 GREENEABLE to law, the School Commissioner, of Hancock County, will sell, at public sale, at the Court-house in Carthage, on the first day of March next, the School Section, numbered six, located in township six north, range eight west, of the fourth principal meridian; the same having been divided into lots of ten acres each.
 Sales to commence at 10 A. M., to continue till 6 P. M. each day.
 Terms cash, with the privilege to each purchaser, of borrowing the amount of his bid, by giving proper security, and paying twelve per cent interest, half yearly in advance.
 E. D. FOSTER, School Com. H. C.
 Jan. 20, A. D. 1844. no39-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
 PROPOSES to sell his large white house and lot, situated immediately north of the Temple, on lot No. 3, Block No. 2, of Wells addition to the Town of Nauvoo. A good well, stable and other convenient improvements are made or said lot. All who wish a beautiful situation, and the nearest of any to the Temple, will do well to call and examine said property. Terms low for cash.
 FRANCIS M. HIGBEE.
 N. B. A perfect title to said property will be given to the purchaser. F. M. H.
 Jan. 23, 1844. no39-3m.

WARREN & HIGBEE,
 ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
 Nauvoo, Illinois.
 OFFICE on the corner of Knight and Wells Streets, a few rods north of the Temple.
 C. L. HIGBEE also informs the public that he has received the appointment of Notary Public, and is prepared to transact all business pertaining to that office.

SAUCION! AUCTION!!
 The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has opened an Auction Room, between Mulholland and Knight Streets, on Back Street, at the "Farmers Exchange," one Block East of the Temple; for the purpose of selling Goods, Furniture and Property of all descriptions, that the inhabitants are proper to leave with him for sale at Public Auction. There will be two sales in each week, commencing on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.; also Wednesdays, beginning at the same hour.
 P. S. CAHOON, Auctioneer.
 Nauvoo, Jan. 13, 1844. no39-1f.

LIME.
 TO THE CITIZENS OF NAUVOO.
 THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and its vicinity, that he has commenced burning LIME, and will keep on hand a constant supply during the present season, which he will sell cheaper than the cheapest.
 WM. NISWANGER.
 Nauvoo, June 17, 1843-1f.
 N. B. All kinds of country Produce, or Store Goods will be taken in exchange for lime, at his kilns, at the Temple Stone Quarry, on Main Street.

FOR SALE.
 A HOUSE AND LOT which is now occupied for a Store and Market on Mulholland Street, two and a half Blocks east of the Temple. A span of horses and wagon will be taken in part payment or some dry goods.
 For further instructions inquire of
 IBA S. MILES.
 Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

NOTICE.
 IS hereby given to the legal voters of Township six north, in Range nine west of the 4th principal meridian, that an election will be held at Loomis (formerly Mills) Tavern in said Township, on the 31 day of February next, to ascertain by vote, whether the inhabitants will decide for, or against said Township's being incorporated, agreeable to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.
 DAVISON HIBBARD, Trustees of E. ROBINSON, School Lands.
 Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844. no37-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
 HEREBY informs the citizens of Nauvoo, and the public generally, that he is constantly manufacturing Lards of every description, Boats, Trunks and Crimps, at the corner of Main and Monson Streets, which he will sell, wholesale or retail, as cheap as can be purchased in the St. Louis or any other store market. As his work will be of the best quality, he respectfully informs those who may wish to purchase to call and examine his work, and prices before contracting elsewhere.
 MELVIN WILBUR.
 Nauvoo, Jan. 1st 1844. no36-1f.

THE SUBSCRIBER.
 WISHES to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he is prepared to make Boots and Shoes of every description, to order, on the shortest notice, cheaper than ever before in this city. He will sell Coarse Boots for \$2.50, made of good custom leather, and other work in proportion. Cash, Hides, and Country Produce, taken in payment. Shop on Wells Street, one door south of the New York Store.
 JAMES TWIST.
 Nauvoo, Jan. 10, 1844. no37-1f.

NOTICE.
 THE subscriber, administrator of the estate of Joseph Alford, deceased, will sell at Vendue, at the house of John Newman, on Section 26, Township 7 north range 8 west, on Saturday, at one o'clock, the 17th day of February 1844, the personal property of said estate, consisting of, one Colt, one Cow, and Stock of Wheat, some Hay and Wood.
 Terms of sale for all sums over five dollars, six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security, sums under five dollars cash.
 ZERAH PULSIPHER, Admr.
 A FARM FOR SALE.
 CONSISTING of four hundred and eighty acres, 100 acres of which being good timber. It is situated in the half-breed tract, Lee county Iowa Territory, one mile north of Montrose, and one half mile from the river opposite Nauvoo. One hundred and fifteen acres are under improvement; there is a one-story frame dwelling, a well and stable on the premises. The above farm will be sold cheap, terms easy. For information call at the office of C. L. HIGBEE, Esq., or at any residence on the above mentioned tract. J. WARD.
 P. S. Missouri land will be taken in exchange for the above farm, by applying soon.
 Dec. 20, 1843. no34-1f.

NOTICE.
 THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has just received a splendid assortment of Sole and Upper Leather, Linings, Bindings, &c. also an assortment of Shoemakers Findings, consisting of Pegs, Nails, Threads, Bristles, Aulas, Heel-halls &c. The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, hides, or country produce. Those wishing to purchase will please call at the leather store of the subscriber on Mulholland street one quarter of a mile east of the Temple.
 Sole-leather sold from 25 to 37 cents per lb.
 JOSEPH HORNE.
 Dec. 20, 1843. no34-3m.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS AND LATTER-DAY SAINTS GENERALLY.
 I feel it my duty to say to the brethren generally, and especially those who are emigrating to this place, that there is in the hands of the Trustees in Trust, a large quantity of lands, both in the city and adjoining Townships in this county, which is for sale—some of which belongs to the church and is designed for the benefit of the poor, and also to liquidate debts owing by the church, for which the Trustees in Trust is responsible. Some also is land which has been consecrated for the building of the Temple, and some for the Nauvoo House.
 If the brethren who move in here and want an inheritance will buy their lands from the Trustees in Trust, they will hereby benefit the poor, the Temple and the Nauvoo House, and even then only be doing that which is their duty and which I know, by considerable experience, will be vastly for their benefit and satisfaction in days to come. Let all the brethren therefore, when they move into Nauvoo, consult President Joseph Smith the Trustee &c., and purchase their lands of him, and I am bold to say that God will bless them and will hereafter be glad they did so.
 We hold ourselves ready at any time to wait upon the brethren and show them the lands belonging to the church and Temple &c., and can be found any day either at President Joseph Smith's Bar Room or the Temple Recorder's Office, at the Temple.
 W. CLAYTON, Clerk.
 Nauvoo, Dec. 16, 1843.

NAUVOO COMB MANUFACTORY.
 THE subscriber, late from Philadelphia, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced manufacturing combs of every variety at his manufactory, on the corner of Young and Rich Streets, opposite Mr. Mosco Smith's Store, three quarters of a mile east of the Temple; which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than can be purchased in St. Louis, or any western market. All merchants, and others who wish to patronize home manufacture, would do well to call and examine his work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
 N. B. Horns wanted at a liberal price, in exchange for combs or cash.
 JOSEPH HAMMAR.
 Nauvoo, Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.
 MR. ROBERT WELLS, respectfully informs the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at the corner of Main and Parley streets, and hopes by strict attention thereto, and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage.
 Cutting done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner.
 N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
 Oct 18-25-3m.

GUSTAVUS HILLS.
WATCH & JEWELRY.
 AND
JEWELLER.
 At the New Brick Shop, near the Temple.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.
 THE subscriber, from the East, have just opened a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, in President Joseph Smith's store, which they offer for sale on as good terms as can be bought in this city; among which is a large assortment of Domestic, Muslin, of a superior quality, also Upholstered Sawing Thread of a very superior article; Blue Knitting Cotton, and a good assortment of Boston Nails, first quality; together with many other articles usually kept in such a store. As we wish to deal honestly with all men, we shall invariably have but one price, Cash and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, except promises.
 BUTLER & LEWIS.
 Nauvoo, Dec. 10, 1843. no34-1f.

CARPENTER AND JOINER SHOP.
 THE subscriber, having purchased a quantity of seasoned lumber, will keep constantly on hand and make to order all kinds of window sash and doors and all kinds of job work in their line of business, at the shortest notice for cash or country produce. Shop on the corner of Parley and Carlin Streets.
 JOSEPH W. COOLEGE & CO.
 N. B. Those having accounts against the above firm for work or materials will please bring them in immediately for settlement.
 J. W. C. & Co.
 Dec. 1843. no32-1f.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
 THE subscriber is prepared to execute any business pertaining to the office of Notary Public, when called upon; such as, drawing, and taking the acknowledgment of, Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Bills of Sale, &c. Also, taking Depositions, Affidavits, and Protest of Notes and Bills of Exchange.
 Fees—For taking acknowledgment of Deeds and other instruments, to take effect in the county, 25cts.
 To take effect out of the county, 50.
 E. ROBINSON.
 Nauvoo, Nov. 20, 1843. no31-1f.

IRON AND STEEL.
 THE subscriber has on hand a large assortment of Iron, Steel, Rasps and Nails of various descriptions. Also a large assortment of Holloware, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Pans, Ovens &c. &c. all of which articles he is prepared to sell low for cash, wholesale and retail.
 He also has on hand a constant supply of edge tools of various descriptions, which he makes at his manufactory, and which he is prepared to furnish to order at his store, near the corner of Partridge and Knight St.
 EDWARD HUNTER.
 Nauvoo, Nov. 22, 1843. no31-3m.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
 WHERE is the Good Samaritan? Where the true Philanthropist? Is there no balm in Gilead? Have they not yet been found? If you have not found them, seek for the remedies offered to the afflicted, by Dr James M. Martine! Inquire for Dr James M. Martine's Invaluable remedy for the cure of Fevers.
 For Dr James M. Martine's Anti-Bilious Universal Life Pills.
 For Dr James M. Martine's Anti-Dyspeptic and Anti-Consumptive Pills.
 For Dr James M. Martine's Never-failing Worm Destroying medicine.
 For Dr James M. Martine's Cephalic Snuff, for the cure of Nervous Headache, &c.
 In these medicines, the afflicted will find a treasure which is infinitely of greater value to the sick and debilitated, than either silver or gold. Truly may it be said that, in their curative virtues may be found the Good Samaritan! the true Philanthropist! the balm of Gilead! the Poor Man's Wealth! the Sick Man's Comfort! and by the proper and timely use of which, every man may become his own Physician!
 From earliest childhood, he practiced successfully the art of healing; and in defiance of opposition, by friends and relatives, he succeeded in studying the art and science of medicine; and after uniting industry and immense research, and after having reached riper years, and traveled among numerous tribes of Indians, and visited many and various climates, Dr James M. Martine is fully persuaded that he has now realized his fondest expectations; that the object of all his toil, labor and hope, has been accomplished; and that he will be regarded by all future generations as the true Philanthropist; as having been the instrument, under the direction of an overruling Providence, of rendering and having rendered the greatest good to the greatest number; will be cheerfully conceded.
 November 29d, 1843.

City of Nauvoo:
 The subscriber takes great pleasure in calling the attention of the public, to the above invaluable remedies; believing that they are a medicine that will tend to secure the health of this city. That they act most mildly, and yet most efficaciously; in conformity with the laws of nature; and that they are composed of mild herbs. Knowing from experience that no Pills possess more virtue in their curative properties. Their worth can only be estimated by a fair trial and by following the accompanying directions. The undersigned can produce a host of the most respectable testimony in their favor, and doubts not but a discerning public, will, in the use of them, secure to themselves, that highest boon of heaven—health.
 ROBERT CAMPBELL.
 The above medicines may be obtained in various stores in the city, and at his House, opposite the Nauvoo Mansion.
 Fever Pills \$1.50; Life Pills 25 cents; Anti-Dyspeptic Pills \$1.00.
 Nov 20, 1843-31:ly

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.
 THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; best cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
 N. B. All orders promptly attended to.
 April 26, 1843. 52-1f.

SPINNING WHEELS!
 THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the public, that he is now manufacturing
Spinning Wheels
 of all descriptions, and all other articles for the manufacturing of cloths, such as reels, swifts and looms. Also bed-stands of various descriptions. Also all kinds of turning done at shortest notice as he has a turning lathe propelled by steam in Messrs. W. & W. Laws' steam mill; he will accommodate the citizens with all kinds of turning, such as bed-stands, tables, legs, wooden bowls, and columns for buildings of every description; also carriage, cart, and wagon wheels, &c. &c. And for the accommodation of those who must necessarily have many of the above articles, as times are hard he would say to those who have no cash he will take in payment, for the above articles produce of various descriptions, such as wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, also butter and cheese, lumber of various descriptions, store pay, in fact any thing wanted to eat or wear, to accommodate the poor. For information for the above places, call at Messrs. Laws' store or steam mill, or at his shop opposite the printing office.
 SIDNEY ROBERTS.
 May 24 1843, 1f.

NAUVOO BREWERY.
 TURLEY begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity, that he has constantly on hand a supply of Ale, Beer, and Yeast of the best quality for sale, both wholesale and retail, at his Brewery, corner of Hyde and Water Streets.
 N. B. Whiskey, Beer and Cider Barrels, taken in exchange for Beer and Ale.
 Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843. no35-1f.

DO YOU KNOW ANY THING ABOUT THE MATTER?
 THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo and the adjacent towns, that he has established a Bakery and Confectionery, in this city, on Main Street, first door South of the (new) Masonic Hall, where he intends to manufacture every thing connected with that kind of business—Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Jellies and Candies of all descriptions which he will sell at St. Louis prices, wholesale or retail.
 L. N. SCOVIL.
 N. B. Marriage cakes made to order, on the shortest notice from one to twenty-five dollars each.
 L. N. S.
 Nauvoo, Dec. 27, 1843.

SELECT SCHOOL.
 MR. A. BLAKE, having fitted up his school room on Parley street, second block east of Main street, would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that he will commence his second quarter on Monday the 11th instant.
 He has been engaged in teaching for several years in the east, and is confident he will give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
 A quarter will consist of thirteen weeks—school five days each week, and no allowance will be made for absenters except in case of sickness, or by special agreement.
 TERMS OF TUITION.
 Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic \$2 00
 Grammar, geography and history 2 50
 Philosophy, algebra and surveying 3 00
 AARON BLAKE.
 Nauvoo, Dec 5th, 1843-32:3m

E. MITCHEL.
 LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S Boot and Shoe Maker, corner of Kimball and Main Street, begs to inform the inhabitants of Nauvoo and vicinity that he is carrying on the above business in all its branches and trusts that his long experience in conducting the business of Shoemaking both in Liverpool and Nauvoo, will insure him a share of public patronage. E. M. flatters himself that not only his workmanship but prices will give general satisfaction. All orders will be punctually attended to.
 Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

SASH! SASH! SASH!!
 WINDOW SASH constantly on hand and made to order at Bruce's Sash Shop, on Partridge Street, between Parley and Sidney Streets, near Knight's Flouring Mill.
 Dec. 12, 1843. no33-1y.

SELECT SCHOOL.
 A SELECT SCHOOL will be opened by J. HATCH, Jr., on Mulholland Street, half a mile east of the Temple, on the 27th of November, 1843; in which will be taught the various branches of an English Education, together with Latin and Greek. Terms, three dollars per quarter for English, four for Greek and Latin.
 References—to any Merchant on the Hill.
 Nov 15, 1843.

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.
 McLEAN has commenced the above business, at McNeal's Drug Store, Young Street, where he will repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Music Boxes, and Accordions on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.
 Dec. 13, 1843. no33-1f.

THIRD ARRIVAL.
 RECEIVED, by the Steamers Osage, and St. Louis Oak, at Lyon's New Brick Store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main and Carlin streets, a splendid stock of New and Genuine GOODS, direct from the City of New York, and Philadelphia; and now offered low for cash at wholesale, and retail. The stock consists in part as follows: Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass, and Hardware Books and Stationery, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye stuffs; Boots, Shoes, Millinery Goods; and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Those wishing to make good investments, with their money will do well to call at Lyons' cheap cash store, on Hotchkiss streets, between Main, and Carlin streets, at the New Brick Variety Store (sign of the Lion.)

NEW GOODS, VERY CHEAP.
 PRATT & SNOW, corner of Young and Wells Streets, one block north of the Temple, Nauvoo, have just received from Boston the largest supply of Dry Goods ever opened in this city, consisting principally of good staple articles for fall and winter; such as Broad-cloths, Casimers, Satinets, Flannels, Shirtings, Sheetings, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c. Cash wanted, and country produce bought and sold.
 As we intend selling goods very cheap, and on the principles of honor, justice, and impartiality, no one need ask for credit, nor waste breath in bartering on the price, as we have but one invariable price either for cash or barter.
 Nauvoo, Nov. 7, 1843.

GRANT & WATT, TAILORS,
 MAIN STREET, Nauvoo, Ill.
 Are in receipt of the Eastern quarterly fashions, and will do all jobs in the neatest possible manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
 All country orders promptly attended to.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.
 THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of
COUGH LOZENGES.
 Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.
WORM LOZENGES.
 The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.
CAMPFIRE LOZENGES.
 For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insatiable and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.
CATHARTIC LOZENGES.
 The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attack of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.
FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.
 These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.
 A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.
 SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.
 This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.
 A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by
 (22-y1.) J. SNIDER,
 Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo

BOOK BINDING.
 In all its various branches; and having employed skillful, and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.
 The following is a list of his

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	half bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	half bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

 All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
 JOHN TAYLOR.
 Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. 1 no.

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE!
 GROCCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.
 Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

NOTICE.
 Partnership heretofore existing between Newel Knight and John Scott, both of the City of Nauvoo, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
 The concern will henceforth be conducted by the aforesaid Newel Knight. All persons therefore having demands against the aforesaid Firm, and those indebted to the same, will call upon the said Newel Knight for settlement, or to have their accounts adjusted, as soon as the nature of the business will admit.
 NEWEL KNIGHT,
 JOHN SCOTT,
 Nauvoo, Jan. 31st 1844.

NAUVOO SEMINARY.
 MR. Joseph M. and Miss Adelia Cole, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have opened a school in the large and convenient room, in the second story of President Joseph Smith's store, on the corner of Water and Ganer streets, on Tuesday the 11th inst. (July) for the instruction of male and female.
 Having been long engaged as teachers of seminaries in the east, on the most approved systems, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.
 Their most earnest and undivided attention will be paid to the instruction of those put under their charge. The strictest attention will be given to the improvement of the morals of all, and especially to those of females.
TERMS OF TUITION.
 Reading writing and spelling \$2 00
 English grammar & geography 2 50
 Chemistry & natural philosophy 3 00
 Astronomy 4 00
 A quarter will consist of twelve weeks or sixty-five days, and no allowance will be made for absenters unless prevented from attendance by sickness or by special agreement.
 JOSEPH M. COLE,
 ADELIA COLE.
 July 10 1842

FAC-SIMILE of the Plates, recently taken from a mound in the vicinity of Kinderhook, Pike County, Illinois, and an account of their discovery, may be had by applying at the Printing Office. PRICE twelve and a half cents per copy, or one dollar a dozen.

NEW FIRM.
 THE undersigned, having lately taken the upper stone house in Nauvoo, are now prepared to do a Forwarding and Commission Business, and are ready at all times to accommodate the public, by receiving all goods that may be consigned to them.
 CHARLES ALLEN,
 JOHN KELLY.
 Aug. 9 no67-1f

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
 NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a decree of the Hancock Circuit, I the undersigned administrator of the estate of Erie Rhodes deceased will on the 19th day of January 1844, at the house of Eunice Rhodes, in township six north of range eight west, sell at public vendue the following real estate, to wit: the south east quarter of section No. five in township six north of range eight west of the fourth principal meridian.
 TERMS OF SALE—A credit of six and nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security and executing a mortgage on the premises sold to secure the purchase money.
 HUGH RHODES.
 Nov. 28, 1843. no32-6w.

ALMON RABBIT,
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
 WILL practice in the several Courts in the fifth judicial district, and throughout the State. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.
 Macedonia Hancock co. Ill.)
 July 4th 1843-1f. }

NOTICE.
 THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of
BOOK BINDING.
 In all its various branches; and having employed skillful, and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.
 The following is a list of his

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1,00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	do	half bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	do	half bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

 All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.
 JOHN TAYLOR.
 Nauvoo, May 3, 1843. 1 no.